



Bradley Polytechnic Institute

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Horological School

LATE PARSONS' HOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE

Special Circular

Peoria, Illinois
July, 1898

A CLEAN, HONORABLE AND
PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT..

LEARN IT AT

Bradley Polytechnic Institute

WATCHMAKING
AND JEWELRY
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Horological School

[LATE PARSONS' HOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE]

FINEST BUILDING
AND EQUIPMENT
IN THE WORLD



THE HOROLOGICAL BUILDING

BRADLEY HALL

SEVEN INSTRUCTORS
ALL SPECIALISTS

Departments	Introductory Clock Work	Finishing and Repairing Engraving Jewelry
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TERMS MODERATE

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ADDRESS

THE HOROLOGICAL SCHOOL

Bradley Polytechnic Institute

PEORIA, ILL.



BRADLEY HALL AUDITORIUM

The Auditorium

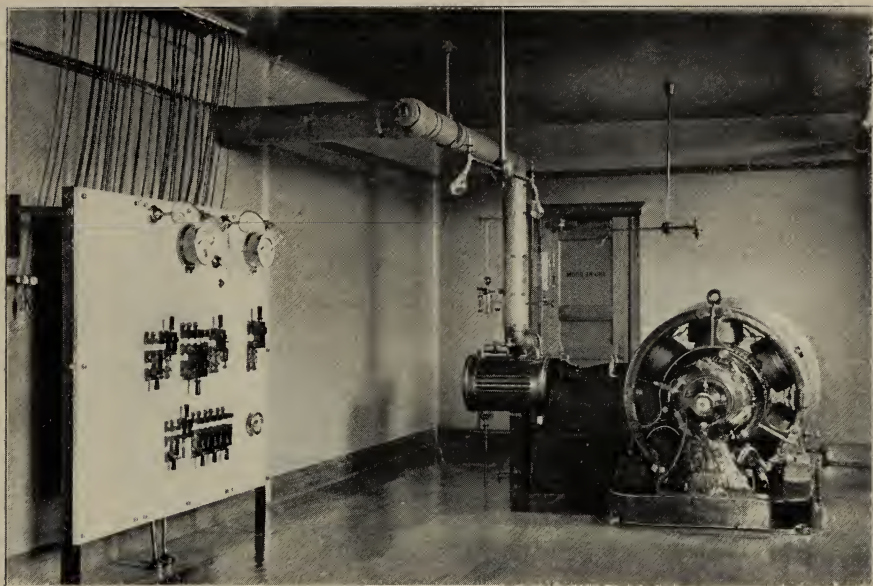
Passing directly forward from the main entry the visitor enters the large Auditorium, used for chapel assemblies, meetings of the students, and public lectures and exercises. This room, beautiful in form and finish, and perfect in its acoustics, is the pride of the Institute and has already many pleasant associations both for members of the school and for the people of Peoria. The usual seating accommodation is 832, and no less than 1,300 people occupied the room on the occasion of the opening exercises



THE LIBRARY

The Library

Next to the auditorium is the Central Library and Reading Room; here are kept books of reference and of general interest—many of the books dealing with special subjects are kept in the class-rooms for constant use; these sets of books are known as the “department libraries.” The records of the Library for the year are most gratifying, showing constant use of books, and also the greatest care in preserving and returning them.



THE ENGINE ROOM

The Engine Room

Passing down the corridor we are attracted by a name on a door—"Engine Room"—and we turn aside to view the wonderful machine,—steam engine and dynamo directly connected, which furnishes light, air and power to Bradley Hall and the Horological buildings; light by the hundreds of incandescent lamps, power by the means of the motors which run lathes and grindstones, and which later will run band saws, planing machines, engine lathes and milling machines. A wire also runs to the fan room; here a great whirling fan drives fresh, pure air through the huge ventilator ducts to all the rooms in the building.

Bradley Polytechnic Institute

Trustees

OLIVER J. BAILEY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Peoria
								<i>President</i>
LESLIE D. PUTERBAUGH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Peoria
								<i>Vice-President</i>
HARRY A. HAMMOND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wyoming
								<i>Secretary</i>
WILLIAM R. HARPER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The University of Chicago
RUDOLF PFEIFFER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Peoria
ZEALY M. HOLMES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mossville
ALBION W. SMALL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The University of Chicago

Committees

<i>Finance</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Messrs. Bailey, Hammond and Pfeiffer
<i>Building and Grounds</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Messrs. Bailey, Small and Puterbaugh
<i>Faculty, Curriculum and Equipment</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Messrs. Harper, Small and Holmes

EDWARD O. SISSON - - - *Director of the Institute*

Historical Sketch

Mr. and Mrs. Tobias S. Bradley first conceived the idea of Bradley Polytechnic Institute as a memorial to their deceased children. Before Mr. Bradley's death, which occurred in 1867, they visited together a number of educational institutions for young people, but the sudden death of Mr. Bradley delayed their proceeding for some time. Later, Mrs. Bradley took the matter up and after visiting Rose Polytechnic Institute at Terre Haute, Indiana, formulated her wishes substantially as they are now expressed in the constitution of the Institute. It has been her ambition to afford the young people of Peoria and vicinity an opportunity to acquire a practical and serviceable education, and particularly to teach them to work and to regard work as honorable.

It was her intention to provide for a School to be inaugurated after her death, but in the fall of 1896, by the advice of many leading educators of Central Illinois, she determined to erect the buildings and start the School during her lifetime if possible. Dr. William R. Harper, President of the University of Chicago, was consulted. Under his advice a charter was immediately applied for and the first meeting of the Trustees was held on the 16th day of November, 1896, and an organization was effected under the University Act of the State of Illinois.

Immediately after the organization of the corporation Mrs. Bradley entered into contract with the Trustees to provide a sufficient annual income to support the School during her life, and make provision in her will for a permanent endowment consisting of the greater part of her estate. She also presented them with a deed for about seventeen acres of ground situated within the city limits of Peoria, for the site of the Institute buildings, and set apart one hundred and sixty thousand dollars for buildings and equipment.

Almost immediately the new Institution applied for affiliation with the University of Chicago, which was promptly granted, and the University has a representation of two members in the Board of Trustees.

Work was begun April 10th, 1897, upon the two buildings, which were occupied in October and November respectively. The work of the School was begun October 4th, 1897; the formal dedicatory exercises were held October 8th, in the Auditorium of Bradley Hall. At the time of publication of this circular the first year of actual work is completed.



J. R. PARSONS

Bradley Polytechnic Institute Horological School

The Horological School of the Bradley Polytechnic Institute is a continuation of the Parsons Horological Institute.

This school was founded by J. R. Parsons at La Porte, Ind., in the year 1886 and flourished as the leading watch school of the United States for eleven years, reaching the one hundred mark in numbers in the fall of 1896. Then came the fire which destroyed almost every tool and piece of material on hand, and as our insurance was small, the loss was heavy financially as well as otherwise. However, it was only ten days until we were running again with new tools, benches and every thing necessary for all the students except sufficient light; but our new buildings are all we could wish for and the equipment is the best in the world.

The Horological School was brought to Peoria in 1892. In 1897 it became a part of the Bradley Polytechnic Institute. Mr. Parsons remains principal of the school, and will give to the work the same interest and energy as in the past.

This circular calls attention to the new building and equipment, and certain new methods and regulations which have come in under the new conditions.

Faculty of the Horological School

Officers of Administration

EDWARD O. SISSON	-	-	-	<i>Director of the Institute</i>
JAMES R. PARSONS	-			<i>Principal of the Horological School</i>
GRANT HOOD	-	-	-	<i>Secretary of the Faculty</i>

Officers of Instruction

JAMES R. PARSONS - - Principal

GRANT HOOD	-	-	Instructor in Finishing and Repairing	
CRAWFORD PHILLIPS	-		Instructor in Introductory Department	
T. B. PHILLIPS	-	-	Instructor in Introductory Department	
CHARLES DELONG	-	-	-	Instructor in Engraving
A. B. MACDONALD	-	-	Instructor in Clock Department	
GEORGE DRURY	-	-	-	Acting Instructor in Jewelry

Rules and Regulations

CONDUCT: All students are expected to show uniform courtesy to each other, and to the instructors. Strict attention to work is required. Any student who fails in courtesy or industry will be required to withdraw from the school.

CERTIFICATES are given to students in watch work who do not complete the full course, but pass a satisfactory examination covering a certain amount of work.

DIPLOMAS are given in all the departments to students who have shown themselves to be thoroughly competent, and have passed a satisfactory examination covering the whole work of such department.

COURSE OF STUDY: See pages 13-17 in accompanying catalogue.

THE SCHOOL YEAR begins September 1st; work continues until August 1st, following. The month of August will be vacation. Students can enter at any time, but they can take up work to much greater advantage at the beginning of the year (Sept. 1st), and are urged to enter at that time.

Rates of Tuition

THE FEES to enter are as follows:

For first three months after entrance, \$60.00

For each quarter (three months) thereafter, \$30.00

BOARD AND ROOMS: Good board and room can be obtained in the vicinity of the School at from \$3.50 per week up.

Students of the Horological School may receive free tuition in the evening classes of the school of arts and sciences. These classes include such subjects as algebra, geometry, chemistry, English, history, drawing, etc., etc.

Lectures

The evening studies consist of a series of theoretical lectures, three each week, on the various Escapements, Drafting Escapements, Movements, etc., Depthing, Springing, Timing, Adjusting to Position, Temperature and Isochronism.

Many of these lectures are profusely illustrated with the stereopticon, by the aid of photographs of the minute parts, made with a microscope showing plainly many things almost invisible to the naked eye.

Among the illustrated lectures are the following:

TIME: Scientific methods of its measurements and history of instruments used in its determination.

IRON AND STEEL: Illustrated by micrographs, showing the effect of over-heating or "burning," case hardening, expansion in hardening, etc.

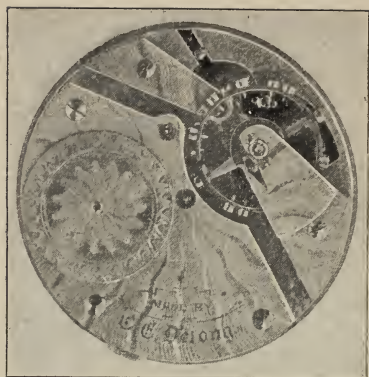
ADJUSTING TO TEMPERATURE: Showing the effect of heat and cold on the compensating balance and pendulum.

REFRACTION IN THE HUMAN EYE: Showing how errors of refraction are corrected by the use of glasses.

THE CAUSES OF WATCHES STOPPING: How to examine and find causes; best way to repair. How to buy and sell; how to wait on customers.

HOW TO TAKE IN AND LET OUT WORK: What to warrant and what not to warrant.

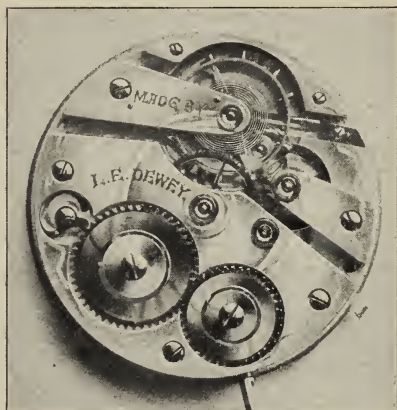
Several others in course of preparation.



No. 1



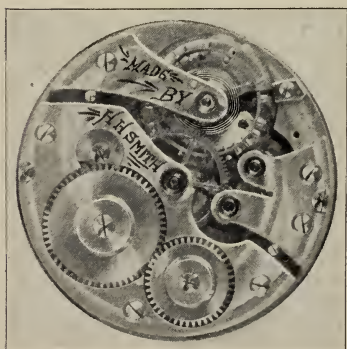
No. 2



No. 3



No. 4



No. 5



No. 6

Description of Movements

The opposite model 16 size chronometer movements are as follows, and are made by the parties whose names appear opposite the number. The one description covers all of said movements.

These movements are pocket chronometers in small size, nickel plates, gold wheels, pigeon blood rubies in raised gold settings, hardened and tempered Breguet hairsprings, adjusted to isochronism, heat, cold, and to six positions. All were made by hand with the aid of an ordinary American lathe and one of Parsons' wheel cutters or a similar make.

The wheels, pinions and stem wind wheels were cut on an ordinary lathe. These movements are stem wind and pendant set, of our own design, and are very simple and in some ways we think quite an improvement.

No. 1.—Chas. E. Delong, Peoria, Ill.

No. 2.—A. B. Macdonald, Peoria, Ill.

No. 3.—L. E. Dewey, 120 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

No. 4.—Guy S. Caldwell, Cortland, Ohio.

No. 5.—H. H. Smith, Pontiac, Ill.

No. 6 is a Tourbillion escapement, made by Robert Joss, of Peoria, Ill., in 1894, is a very fine chronometer escapement; unlike other escapements in this respect, the entire escapement moves around the fourth wheel, changing its position every minute, giving the escapement two movements at the same time, similar to that of the earth, so that no adjusting to position is necessary.

These movements are said by some to be the most accurate time pieces made.



MANUFACTURING JEWELRY DEPARTMENT



A B C DEPARTMENT



FINISHING AND ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT



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